



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

OXFORD LECTURES AND OTHER DISCOURSES. By SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, BART. Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, etc. Pp. 303. London: Macmillan & Co., 1890.

The twelve lectures and essays collected in this volume fall into two groups, the first six lectures having a unity of subject and relation lacking in the more miscellaneous contents of the second half of the volume. Of this first series the opening one, on the "Methods of Jurisprudence," is a lecture delivered at University College, London, the others being public lectures given at Oxford. A public lecture, as explained in the preface, while dealing with subject matter of the lecturer's special department is not addressed to specialists and is on that account popular rather than technical in manner. To the layman therefore, as well as to the lawyer, the opening lecture and the one next following on "English Opportunities in Historical and Comparative Jurisprudence" afford an admirable exposition of the scope, the methods and the aims of legal science as they are understood by that school of English jurists, of which Sir Frederick Pollock is a distinguished leader, and of which the late Sir Henry Maine may be considered the founder, while the lectures on the King's Peace and the English Manor are brilliant and valuable examples of the application of sound methods to the elucidation of particular subjects in legal history. The first series closes fittingly with a memorial address on the life and work of Sir Henry Maine, the predecessor in his professorial chair of Sir Frederick himself.

The titles of the remaining articles will indicate their contents. "Religious Equality," a discourse in the "Doctor and Student" manner, is a discussion of the questions of disestablishment and disendowment; "Home Rule and Imperial Sovereignty;" "Examinations and Education;" "Law Libraries;" "The Library of the Alpine Club," and finally, contrasting rather oddly with the legal character of the bulk of the volume, "The Forms and History of the Sword." Of these the one perhaps most worthy of thoughtful attention on this side of the Atlantic is the article on the question of Home Rule. Accustomed

as we are to the local autonomy of our States, Americans are apt to think the constitutional considerations involved in the question but little more complex than those involved in conferring statehood on a territory. If it be shown that in Ireland's case any plan of Home Rule must inevitably bring about profound modification of the constitution of the British Empire, going even to the extent of change of its fundamental character, it will at least appear that the question is not one to be settled off hand nor upon half knowledge, and also that the needs and wishes of the Irish people are not alone to be taken into account.

If the inclusion in this collection of the final discourse on the sword require for its justification Sir Frederick's jesting misapplication of Bracton, his readers will readily accept that or any other excuse for so agreeable an evidence of his versatility. Few men lack even a latent spark of martial ardor and this may easily interest a wider circle of readers than any other lecture in the volume.

EDWARD V. RAYNOLDS.

New Haven, Conn.

A TARIFF PRIMER: The Effects of Protection upon the Farmer and Laborer. By PORTER SHERMAN, A. M. Pp. 54. Questions of the Day Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1891.

MR. Porter Sherman's little book undertakes to refute the protectionist argument, particularly as regards the effect of the tariff on the farmer and laborer. The two main points considered are the doctrine of international trade and the effect of the tariff upon wages. His exposition is vigorous, and his conclusions that international trade, like other trade, must be mutually advantageous to the parties concerned, and that the term "balance of trade," as ordinarily used, is a meaningless phrase, seem sufficiently clear to convince any tariff babes that may have got as far as the primer stage. He points out the source of wages, how they compare in free-trade and protectionist countries across the sea, and the natural causes that go to make wages high in the United States.

If the author could only get the ear of the "eternalists," as